

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXX.--NO. 23.

SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 12,264.

## THE STYLISH MAJESTIC CAP

For Ladies and Misses.

Shades in Cashmere: at 50 CENTS and 75 CENTS.

TAN,	GREEN,
GARNET,	TAN,
RED,	RED,
GRAY,	CREAM,
BLACK,	GRAY,
CREAM,	BLACK,

\$1.

### White Silk.

A VERY DRESSY AND STYLISH HAT—A Large Velvet or Felt, showing what Millinery Decorations can accomplish with Feathers, Tips and Birds, for \$4.95.

## COLD TYPE CAN'T PAINT DRESS GOODS QUALITIES!

But simple skeleton facts are enough in a case like this to lead thrifty buyers our way:

38-inch Checked Army Suitings.....	50 cents a yard—worth 65¢
38-inch English Henrietta Suitings.....	25 cents a yard—worth 35¢
40-inch French Henrietta Suitings.....	40 cents a yard—worth 60¢
38-inch Tricot, in plain and fancy effects.....	50 cents a yard—worth 65¢
40-inch Black Brilliantine Suiting.....	50 cents a yard—worth 75¢
22-inch French Surab, extra fine.....	50 cents a yard—worth 75¢

(A Dozen Shades).

Boxed Combination FALL SUITS; a handsome variety. Prices range from \$3 to \$15.

## BUCKLES.

They are caught on everywhere. BUCKLES for Dresses, for Hats, for Shoes. BUCKLES for use and for looks. There is a glittering gathering of them at the First Fancy Goods Counter. 25 cents to 75 cents.

BETTER THAN YOU EXPECT AT THE PRICE.

HALF REGULAR PRICES FOR THE FOLLOWING: A six-dozen lot (an Eastern drummer's samples) of Ladies' White Van Dyke POINT LACE COLLARS, no two alike, in Antique and Irish Point. 35 to 75¢.

Children's white Oriental Lace COLLARS, 15¢. Ladies' Black Velvet GIRDLES, with Steel Buckles, 65 cents; in genuine Leather, black or tan, 50 and 75 cents.

FANS--A third and a half off regular; feather-tipped and decorated in all shades and black, 75 cents to \$5.

BOYS' CLOTHING--300 Long-Pants Suits. An Eastern invoice; new in stock To-day. The choicest of values--\$3.50 to \$6 per Suit. Over one dozen styles. Made especially to meet school needs; serviceable and stylish.

C. H. GILMAN,  
RED HOUSE} J Street,  
SACRAMENTO..... CAL.

## GIVEN AWAY!

We have an elegant MARBLE-TOP BEDROOM SET ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STAND IN THE PAVILION, WHICH WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY YOUNG COUPLE WHO WILL GET MARRIED AT OUR STAND. Person provided.

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE, APPLY TO

CHAS. M. CAMPBELL, 409 K street (FURNITURE AND CARPETS).

## BLACK TIPS! BLACK TIPS!

FOR 40 CENTS.	3 FOR \$1.00.
FOR 50 CENTS.	3 FOR \$1.25.
FOR 60 CENTS.	3 FOR \$1.50.
FOR 75 CENTS.	3 FOR \$2.00.

THE FINEST LOT OF TIPS IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY.

WILL STAND DAMP WEATHER AND RETAIN THEIR CURL.

Also, the finest stock of BIRDS and LONG PLUMES at prices that will meet the wants of any customer. CALL AND SEE THEM AT

MRS. M. A. PEALER 621 and 623 J STREET, SACRAMENTO..... CAL.

## VISITORS TO THE FAIR

And all others interested in the latest styles of

**Millinery, La Mode**  
SHOULD CALL AT THE  
MRS. G. PAMPINELLA and MISS E. FREEBORN, 619 J street, Sacramento.

## The 37th Annual

STATE FAIR IS NOW IN FULL BLAST IN THIS CITY, AND TO THE RESIDENTS OF SACRAMENTO and the many visitors who will be with us during the coming ten days, we desire

TO EXTEND TO ALL AN INVITATION TO ATTEND OUR

## GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER GOODS, CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

## NOW IN FULL BLAST!

We are not stating anything but a fact and an inspection of our prices will prove it; when we say that with us you can obtain the BEST BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN THIS CITY. Visit us and see for yourself. REMEMBER, OUR STORE IS AT

414 K STREET (NOWHERE ELSE BUT AT)

Read Our Price List Below:

Men's Union Cassimere Suits, reduced from \$10 to \$6. Men's Cassimere Suits, reduced from \$12 to \$7. Men's Broadcloth, reduced from \$22.50 to \$17.50. Men's Fancy Striped, straight cut, reduced from \$22.50 to \$15. Good Working Suits, reduced from \$6 to \$5.

### SHIRTS.

A fine line of Striped Shirts, reduced from 65 cents to 45 cents.

Embroidered Striped Shirts, reduced from \$1 to 50 cents.

Woolen Shirts, reduced from \$1.25 to 75 cents.

UNDERWEAR.

A very large stock, reduced from \$1 to 75 cents.

### SHOES.

B Calf Shoes, reduced from \$2 to \$1.25. Shoes, reduced from \$3 to \$2.

MECHANICAL CLOTHING STORE, H. MARKS Proprietor

BRAND, LAWTON, BARNETT & CO., REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOANS NEGOTIATED, Houses to Rent, Collections.

402 J Street SACRAMENTO, CAL.

## CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Twelve Business Houses in Hanford Destroyed by Fire.

## FATAL SHOOTING AT PORTLAND.

Railroad Convention at San Jose. A Schooner Wrecked in the Arctic.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Meeting Held at San Jose Yesterday.

SAN JOSE, September 16th.—The Railroad Convention was not called to order until 11:30, the Tulare and Fresno delegates not having appeared until that hour. W. O. Watson, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara county, called the meeting to order. The report of De-

T. H. Thompson of Tulare was read.

Temporary Chairman: W. B. Rucker, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of this county, temporary Secretary.

A Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business met immediately. The committee recommended that the officers of the Convention consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a committee of five on resolutions; all resolutions to be referred to that committee; a committee of five for local work; in each county, an Executive Committee, and a permanent Executive Committee (Kern and San Francisco included); a committee consisting of one from each county to gather statistics in his county of the amount of freight shipped, railroad facilities and necessity for same.

The committee recommended John T. Doyle for permanent Chairman, J. C. Zorn for Secretary, Vice-Presidents—J. C. Robinson of San Mateo, J. A. Clayton of Santa Clara, F. C. White of Fresno, and Mr. Blodgett of Kern.

Delegates from Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Benito and Tulare were reported present and seated.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Business was adopted.

Chairman Doyle addressed the Convention, and stated the objects of the meeting.

A Committee on Resolutions was ap-

pointed as follows: A. Greenlinger of Santa Clara, Alex. Gordon of San Mateo, J. Woods of Tulare, Wm. Palmitag of San Benito and the Chairman.

Another various committees had been ap-

pointed, James A. Clayton stated the ob-

jects of the Convention, and said it was

necessary to show the most feasible route

through to the Coast Range, and induce

some competing company to take it.

Statistics must be obtained showing the

amount of freight to be shipped, and the

cost of building the road.

J. H. Henry, representative of the San

Jose and Southern Railroad, addressed the

Convention, and said that if the Conven-

tion had been postponed a little longer, his

company would have had a definite pro-

position to lay before the body.

H. C. Whaley, representative of the San

Francisco and San Joaquin Railroad, ad-

dressed the Convention, and said that the

most feasible route was now being

searched. The report of surveyors on

Pacheco Pass was not satisfactory to the

directors, and the surveyors had been sent

back to examine the ground again, and if

that pass was not satisfactory, other

and more passes would be examined.

He believed the only thing the Convention

could be asked for would be the right of

way and depot grounds, and he hoped at

the next meeting of the Convention he

would be able to present a plain, business

proposition.

A Committee on Statistics and Executive

Committees were appointed. The latter is

composed of James A. Clayton, of San

Mateo; Wm. Palmeag, of San Benito and

M. T. P. of Tulare.

A resolution was adopted declaring the

urgency necessary for a competing railroad,

and the convention adjourned to meet at

the call of the Executive Committee.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

A Schooner Wrecked in the Arctic Dur-

ing a Gale.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16th.—Early

this morning an insane convict named

Captain J. J. Hebard arrived in port

from Fort Ross.

Upon his arrival he was received by the

officers of the U.S. Revenue Cutter "Pope."

He was confined in the hold of the cutter

until the arrival of the whaling tender "Thomas

Pope," which had been lost in the Arctic.

The "Pope" had been sent to search for

the missing whaler.

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## TWO ABSURDITIES.

It is said that the widow of General Barrundia has gone to Mexico to consult President Diaz, and lay before him certain papers proving that Barrundia had taken out preliminary certificates of intention to become a Mexican citizen, and that therefore he was entitled to Mexican protection. It is added that if this proves to be true, Mexico will demand satisfaction from Guatemala for the death of Barrundia.

All of which is sheer nonsense. If Barrundia had any claim to protection because of a secret relation to Mexico, he did not advance it and had never made it public. It not being known that he was not a Guatemalan, that he had taken steps to swear allegiance to his native land, how, in the name of common sense, can any one contort logic or international law so as to justify the opinion that Mexico may rightfully demand satisfaction of Guatemala for Barrundia's death? Yet we are told that lawyers say President Diaz may and probably will do that thing, if it proves to be true that Barrundia was in the probationary state of Mexican citizenship. To telegraph such nonsense across the continent is a waste of time and the electric current.

Side by side with this absurd story of Barrundia's secret citizenship in Mexico, is another to the effect that a United States Senator has written that the United States Minister to Central America will be required to resign, because public opinion is so deep and strong against him in the United States on account of the Barrundia matter.

We have no special regard for the Minister, but simple justice demands that his official action be defended, since it was right action, and has immovable precedents. He did precisely what, under the law, he was compelled to do, in the Barrundia affair, and to have refused to do as he did would have been official misconduct.

The American people love justice; a trait of American character is a love for fair play. In this case the very few only have run away with the idea that the deck of an American ship in a foreign port is a haven of refuge for local offenders. The great mass of our people well understand that such is not the law, and should not be. They know also that the American Minister could not otherwise advise the Captain of the Acapulco than he did, without gross violation of duty. They know besides that the Minister secured from Guatemala a pledge that Barrundia's life should be spared, and that Barrundia's death is chargeable to his own folly in firing upon the officers.

We do not admire Minister Mizner, we repeat, and think him a greatly overrated man, and one not equal to filling the important post he occupies, but we cannot remain silent when as an American official he is misjudged. To reprove the Minister for his part in the Barrundia affair, in the light of the facts as now revealed, would be a national reproach, and a declaration to all citizens that they must accept positions abroad representing their country in the risk of being disgraced by their own hand for simply doing their clear duty, and is removed in response to the hot-headed and unintelligent cry of a few newspapers and ill-informed people.

THE ELECTRICIAN STREET RAILROAD AGAIN.

Fears are entertained that the Electrical Street Railway franchise will yet be defeated. It is to be hoped that there will be no such disastrous result. The request of the stockholders that it shall be provided that the question of the road becoming a nuisance, if it ever arises, shall be passed upon by the Courts of the land is a reasonable one. Why two of the Trustees should refuse to consider it, passes comprehension. Why they should refuse to hear the petitioners, is incomprehensible. The right of petition is a sacred one, not even denied by an enemy. It is of our history that a Congressman once presented a petition favoring the dissolution of the Union, though he was an uncompromising Unionist himself.

The Trustees know that the people of the city want the electrical road. The grant has been surrounded by many conditions; one of them takes from the Courts of the land the right to determine, if the road ever becomes dangerous to life or health, whether it should be pronounced a nuisance. It is asked that this proviso be amended so as to have the Courts pass upon any such possible issue. To this two of the Trustees object, and walk out of the Council Chamber. We submit that this is not becoming conduct; that what is asked is but reasonable, and that it has been petitioned for properly. If the loss of the road results from the refusal of the Trustees to hear and grant the petition, the city will be seriously injured; enterprise and capital will not soon again knock at our doors, and energetic men will decline to make ventures in this community.

Let the two Trustees who walked out and left the petitioners' request unanswered reflect that an appeal to the Courts is the proper resort to determine if a scientific apparatus in use in public roads is dangerous to human kind. Before our Courts we try facts under the law and do justice under the accepted methods of determining the truth. Why should the Trustees refuse to trust such determination to the Courts instead of to a municipal board not judicial in character?

We trust that cooler moments will bring wiser counsel, and that the electrical railway will be promoted, not killed off.

## BRIEF NOTES.

Miss Martha D. Boza, daughter of John Boza, died yesterday afternoon at her home. Deceased was an estimable young lady, and death came after a lingering illness of about a year.

The lady who sang on the street last evening was for years a teacher in San Francisco. She was paralytic four years ago, and as yet it is all she can do for the support of herself and two little daughters.

"Weak and weary" describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite.

## THE JOURNALISTS.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

Election of Officers for Next Year—Rufus Shoemaker of Grass Valley Elected as President—Other Matters.

The Northern and Central California Press Association was called to order again by President Green yesterday morning at 9:15 o'clock.

J. E. Slinkey, of the Sausalito News, was admitted to membership.

The committee appointed to nominate officers of the Association for the ensuing year, submitted a report advising that last year's officers be re-elected by acclamation, with one exception, as follows: President, W. S. Green; Vice-President, G. M. Francis; Secretary, J. H. Rogers; Treasurer, General T. W. Sheehan; Executive Committee—Wick B. Parsons, Dr. Dodson, Allen B. Lemmon, Watson Chalmers and J. A. Woodson. Mr. Francis was the new member of the Board recommended.

President Green, in a short address begged to be excused from acting as Chairman for the year. He claimed he was not well enough learned in parliamentary law to preside over such a body of intelligent men. He felt honored in having been offered the office, but thought a man better qualified could have been selected.

Dr. Dodson, of the Red Bluff Sentinel, thought the Association should be proud of its President, Mr. Green, and he felt sure that it would re-elect him by a unanimous vote.

Editor McPherson of the Santa Cruz Sentinel opened the report of the Committee on Nominations in vigorous language.

He declared that he would not vote to elect any member of the Association to hold office for a second term. The honorary positions ought to be divided up among the members. Although he had a great deal of respect for the present President, he could not conscientiously vote to re-elect him for a second term.

President Green said he felt himself placed in a very delicate position by Mr. McPherson's remarks, and he again declined to act for another term.

Mr. Woodson moved to avoid all difficulties by declaring that nominations be in order for President. It was so ordered.

Mr. Woodson then placed in nomination Rufus Shoemaker of the Grass Valley Telegraph.

Mr. McPherson nominated Dr. Dodson of the Red Bluff Sentinel. The latter gentleman declined.

Mr. Green was then nominated, but he emphatically said no. Mr. Shoemaker was unanimous in electing him, and was elected to the Chair by a show of hands.

McPherson and Chalmers made a brief address. He said he felt that he had been honored higher than he ever expected to be in his life. To be President of an association of newspapermen was an honor and a position which he felt exceedingly proud to hold. He had been elected the Associate Editor of the Sacramento Union.

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## THE STATE FAIR.

## WHAT PEOPLE FIND TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT THEM.

The Musical Feasts Provided by the Liberal Band—Yesterday's and To-Day's Racing.

Yesterday deserves to be classed as one of the great days of the fair, and to-day's events promise to even exceed in interest those which pleased and interested so many people yesterday. Those who visited the Pavilion on Monday and Tuesday evenings were delighted beyond measure with the charming music given by the Liberal Band of New York. Last night's programme was composed of rare numbers, and the thousands who stood and listened to the melodies that filled the great hall went away feeling that they had been amply repaid for their visit to the fair were it to close to day.

To-day there will be a musical matinée from 2 to 4 o'clock at the Pavilion, and as there will not be so much noise in the machinery hall those who attend will be favored with a rare musical treat. The programme will be as follows:

1. March—Dances.....	Wagner
2. Overture—Martha.....	Flotow
3. March—Laureola.....	Spagnoni
4. The Force in the Forest.....	Metz
5. Selection—Chimes of Normandy—Planquette	Music
6. Overture—The Last Days of Pompeii—Petrucci	Music
7. Baby Polka.....	Rial
8. Selection—Masquerade.....	Audran
9. Cornet Solo—Liberati.	

10. Grand Finale from Arielle.....

For this evening another choice programme has been arranged, including "Anvil Chorus," from Verdi's opera of Il Trovatore, and a soprano solo by Miss Parsons. The numbers will be as follows:

1. March—King Carol.....	Verdi
2. Overture—Festival.....	Verdi
3. Waltz—Mon Reve.....	Ludwig
4. Serenade.....	Moskovsky

5. Intermission—Liberati.

6. Overture—Tannhauser (by request).—Wagner

7. Grand Selection—Carmen.....

8. Soprano solo—Liberati.

9. Anvil Chorus—Verdi

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5. Intermission—Liberati.

6. Overture—Tannhauser (by request).—Wagner

7. Grand Selection—Carmen.....

8. Soprano solo—Liberati.

9. Anvil Chorus—Verdi

10. Grand Final from Arielle.....

For this evening another choice programme has been arranged, including "Anvil Chorus," from Verdi's opera of Il Trovatore, and a soprano solo by Miss Parsons. The numbers will be as follows:

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## HOW IT HAPPENED.

DETAILS OF MONDAY'S TERRIBLE TRAGEDY NEAR BRIGHTON.

John Glacken and Charles Fisher, the wounded men, tell the story—Both May Live.

The news of the terrible shooting affray on the Brighton road, which appeared in yesterday's Record Union, caused a profound sensation about town. It was the main topic of conversation during the day, as nearly everybody knew or had heard of the parties concerned.

Deputy Coroner George H. Clark returned from the scene of the tragedy early yesterday morning with full details of the sad affair. The story was substantially as published in this journal.

It appears that after Dr. Manlove had attended Glacken and his hired man, whose name is Fisher, Doctors Huntington and Parkinson were telephoned for. They arrived at about 6 o'clock at Glacken's ranch. After holding a conversation the three doctors agreed that it was necessary, in order to save the man's life, to perform a difficult operation. Glacken was informed, and he consented. He was then placed under the influence of ether, and a thorough examination of his wounds was made. It was found that one of the bullets from Tony Menke's pistol had entered Glacken's body at a point a little above the left thigh bone, had plowed its way through the intestines and lodged just beneath the skin on the left side. The second bullet had passed through the right sleeve of his coat and shirt, barely grazing the skin. The physicians performed the delicate operation of cutting open Glacken's abdomen and cleansing the entrails. They had been cut in five or six places, and the openings were sewed up. The task occupied them half an hour. At its conclusion the doctors stated that, in their opinion, Glacken had what they termed a "fighting chance" for his life.

Fisher was next examined, but it was found that he was not as dangerously injured as was first thought, and he will no doubt recover.

Dr. Thomas H. Washington, accompanied by Dr. Thomas of Reno, Nev., who is in Sacramento on a visit—went out to Glacken's place yesterday afternoon, and found both Glacken and Fisher resting easy. The doctors were considerably surprised at Glacken's improved condition, and Dr. Huntington states now that unless a sudden change for the worse occurs he will recover.

Fisher was apparently out of danger last evening.

Deputy Coroner Clark went out to the scene of the shooting, also, yesterday afternoon, and remained in the evening with the body of Menke. The body, upon superficial examination, shows three wounds—the right leg, one on the left shoulder, and the last in the head, which was the fatal one.

An inquest will be held this evening in the case.

While out at Glacken's, Deputy Clark took a statement from Glacken. The words of the statement are as follows at the time and told his story—and signed the Deputy's transcript in a cool and deliberate way. His statement was as follows:

"Charles Fisher (my hired man) and myself left my ranch about 9 o'clock Monday, September 15, 1890, for Sacramento city. had a pistol with me. To avoid being followed I got into my car and drove to town, and gave the one I carried to Fisher. I did not want to carry two. The one I gave him I considered a poor one. I contemplated buying a pistol to keep in the house for some time. I returned to the ranch about 4:30 or 5 p.m. Papers of attachment had been served on my crop, and I started for town again to give bonds and pay my crop tax. I got as far as Perkins' when I changed my mind. I thought it was too late. I turned around and started home. Charles Fisher was with me all the time to drive the horse. When nearly in front of my house on the road, I met Tony Menke. He was in a cart. We both stopped without any word being spoken. I got out of my cart and walked over to his cart and leaned on the wheel.

"I said, 'Tony, this is really too bad of all the old gentleman to put me to all this trouble, and as you know so much about it as you do, and as you are influencing the old gentleman, you ought to do what is fair and square.' He jumped up on the cart, saying 'you lying son of a b—', and pulling the revolver fired. Fisher had got out of my cart when he saw me jump and got between them. I pulled my pistol and shot at Menke. Fisher did not fire his pistol that I know of. I do not know how many shots were fired nor what shot hit me."

Charles Fisher also made a statement to the Deputy Coroner, which was as follows:

"I believe I am going to die. I am a native of Germany, aged 41 years. I work for John J. Glacken on his horse ranch near Brighton. This evening Glacken and myself were returning from Brighton and when we came from the house of Tony Menke, who was in some kind of a vehicle, called to Glacken and said something about some hops.

"Glacken said he would settle it peaceably, if it could be done. Tony Menke then talked him an Irish s— of a b—. They then talked for a few minutes, and then got out of their vehicles, and thought there was going to be a fight, and I got out to stop it. I stepped in between them, and Tony Menke shot me in the stomach. I am sure that Tony Menke pulled his pistol first. He had it in his shirt bosom. When we were in the city this morning in the morning, Glacken gave me pistol and said he had a right to have that he was having trouble with his kin folks. I did not see anything after I was shot. This occurred Monday evening, September 15, 1890."

The pistol found clutched in the right hand of Tony Menke was found to contain four cartridges, all of which had been fired, and had been fired from the pistol taken from Glacken, while the pistol in the possession of Fisher had not been discharged at all.

Antone Menke, the deceased, was born in Sacramento, and at the time of his death was going on his thirty-sixth year. He left a wife. He has been married twice. His first wife committed suicide some years ago.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Vice-President Morton presided in the Senate to-day.

The following bills were passed: The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase, at an amount not exceeding \$30,000, Tonopah library of national, State and individual records, concerning the origin, progress and consequences of the Tonopah Gold Rush; a bill to grant a right of way through public lands for irrigation purposes.

The motion to adjourn on the railroad land forfeit bill was postponed, and Morgan continued his argument against it. He spoke of the first section of the bill as unconstitutional, and of the second as being a bill in aid of a trust, and as a tortfeasor bill. It was nothing but a political performance.

Bates then reported the conference report, and asked where under the bill the forfeiture in.

Glacken said that it operated all lands which under the decision of the Supreme Court could be forfeited. It forfeited somewhere between seven and ten million acres. It confirmed not a single acre of land to the railroads, and did not disturb the status of an acre granted to the railroad companies, except by terminating the right of the companies to build any more of their roads by defining the grants opposite to the unoccupied portions.

A vote was then taken and the conference report agreed to—yes 30, nays 13—a strict party vote.

The House anti-lottery bill was then taken from the calendar and passed without a word of discussion.

On motion of Plumb, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to repeal the lottery laws.

Plumb moved an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Morgan moved an amendment, providing that no more than \$50 (instead of \$60) acres shall be emplaced in one town site entry. Agreed to.

Plumb also moved to add to the substitute a new section, which would require the state to make, and only as is actually necessary for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs.

Agreed to.

Teller also offered an amendment which was agreed to, giving the right-of-way through pub-

lic lands to canal or ditch companies formed for the purpose. The amendment provided that in the gold and silver mining regions of the State of Nevada, and those States and Territories in which there is no United States law authorizing the sale of such timber lands, the residents of such States or Territories, if it was cut for agricultural or mining purposes. After some discussion, this was agreed to.

Morgan then moved an amendment, setting apart the Annette Islands in the Alexander Archipelago, in south-western Alaska, as a reservation for the use of the United States Government, and for the use of the State of Alaska, and for such other Alaskan natives as may join them. Agreed to.

The Senate bill was then agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Senate bill to establish a United States Land Court was laid over until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

## IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The Senate bill for the relief of Admiral S. P. Carter. On motion of Carter of Michigan, the Senate amendment was agreed to, to the House, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to submit a proposal for the sale of the western part of the State of Oregon.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Enloe resolution relative to the Kennedy speech. It directs the Clerk to communicate the speech of Senator Kennedy, and condemns Kennedy's language as unparliamentary. The pending question was on the point of order against the resolution itself.

Moore of Georgia, on arguing the point, recalled the Brooks-Sumner episode, and cited the action of the Senate in that case. When either of this body arraigned a Senator as a felon and a traitor by reason of his conduct in regard to legislation, there could be no question as to the right of the Senate to do so.

Blount was not here to vindicate the character of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He was not here to investigate whether or not he was guilty of the conduct of which he spoke, but the question of the character and dignity of the House was one with which the members had something to do and for which the people would hold them responsible.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

Bayne of Pennsylvania again, a vigorous opponent of the bill, supported Carter, with Kennedy's speech, to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report within three days.

Enloe's amendment, which contained the unobjectionable portion, would be expunged from the Record. If it were adopted, the speech would be expunged, while the majority of the House would remain as part of his remarks.

It was agreed that the gentleman from Illinois would be the person to make reflections on another person's unparliamentary language.

This led to a brief personal colloquy between Carter and Enloe. After further debate Enloe demanded the previous question on his resolution, which was so modified as to be acceptable to the House. The House then voted to expunge and condemn Kennedy's speech, and a direction to the Public Printer to remove it from the permanent Congressional Record.

The House refused—yes 88, nays 114—to order the previous question.

Bayne of Pennsylvania again offered a resolution, referring the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. The clause requiring the committee to report within three days was rejected, and the resolution accepted.

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